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point that needs immediate attention by our government. Accidents in the mines are altogether too common.

A good map accompanies the work. It is a valuable reference book.

The American Girl in the Stockyards District. By LOUISE MONTGOMERY. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1913. 8vo, pp. vi+70. \$0.25.

This study of the position of the American-born girl in the stockyards district forms one of a series of investigations into the life of that community which the University of Chicago Settlement is carrying on. It is an interesting exposition of the actual industrial career of five hundred girls in that district, their preparation for industrial life, their failure or success in adjusting themselves to it, and the writer's conclusions as to the probable results of, and remedies for, present conditions. Besides industrial questions there are those further problems of immigrant communities where the American-born children are adjusting themselves to their environment in ways not followed or understood by their parents.

Miss Montgomery's findings as to the inadequacy of public-school preparation for an industrial career is simply the confirmation of a familiar claim. As in most communities, the people's standards of education are limited by the legal requirements, especially in the case of the girl who is expected to add to the family income as soon as the law allows. The natural consequence is a great number of fourteen-year-old girls seeking work in any position which can be filled by untrained and immature workers and for very low wages. The comparison of those who had stayed in school to finish the eighth grade with others who had dropped out immediately upon reaching their fourteenth year showed that the former had some advantage, since they began with a higher average wage and attained to positions regarded as superior by the people of the district. It would seem that the years from fourteen to sixteen spent in industry do not increase efficiency or earning power, while if spent in school they tend to increase both, and would do so much more if an adequate program of vocational guidance were adopted. But really to help these girls Miss Montgomery believes that the law should require them to stay in school up to the sixteenth year, and that especially the question of their amusements and problems of family adjustment must be given careful consideration. Though much of the work open to them even under such circumstances would still be the routine and drudgery of industry there would be more intelligent choice of occupation and a better social life.

Die Entwicklung der Landwirtschaft in den Vereinigten Staaten von Nordamerika. By MAX AUGSTIN. Munich and Leipzig: Duncker u. Humblot, 1914. 8vo. pp. 149. M. 4.

This little book is the result of special studies and a trip to the United States undertaken by the author in 1911. In it Dr. Augstin has been very successful